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青海海北高寒草甸黄嘴朱顶雀亲鸟递食率

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摘要:中国科学院海北高寒草甸生态系统定位站的黄嘴朱顶雀(Acanthis flavirostris)雌雄亲鸟的育幼行为数据收集于 1999~2001年的 3 个繁殖季节(5~8 月)。观察使用了一个闭路电视系统,包括放在鸟巢附近 5~10 cm处的摄像头和 35~40 m 外的监视器。数据分析表明:亲鸟的递食率无年间变化;雌、雄鸟递食率没有差异;总递食率不随雏鸟日龄和日间不同时段改变,但雌鸟在傍晚以前的递食率低于雄鸟并在傍晚高于雄鸟。在雏鸟 6 日龄前,雌鸟总递食率低于雄鸟,且二者逐步逼近,然后稳定在同一水平。此种性别差异与雌鸟在递食以外所承担的,为雏鸟保温、遮阳以及清除雏鸟粪便等事务有关。这些结果与单配制鸟类亲本投资理论一致。

关键词:黄嘴朱顶雀;育幼行为;递食率

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Feeding Nestling in Twite Acanthis flavirostris at the Haibei Alpine Meadow, Qinhai

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Abstract: Data on parental feeding rates of Twite Acanthis flavirostris were collected at Haibei Alpine Meadow Ecological System Station, the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 3 breeding seasons (May-August) in a period from 1999 to 2001. Using a closed-circuit television system, which included a camera nearby the nest and a monitor 35 – 40 m away from the nest, the feeding courses were seen. There were no differences in the feeding rates among the years, and also no difference between male and female parents. The total feeding rate of parents did not change with the age of nestlings, and with time of day, but the rate of males was higher than that of females before twilight, and reversed during twilight. The rate of males was higher than that of females before 6 days of nestlings' age, and then the rates closed to the same level. Those sexual differences can be related to the differentiation of roles in rearing nestlings except the feeding: females were exclusively in charge of keeping warm for and sheltering nestlings from strong sunlight, and removing feces of nestlings from nests. Those results were in keeping with the theory of parental investment in monogamous avian.

Key words: Twite; Parents care; Feeding rates

育幼是在鸟类生活史中最重要的环节之一,尤其是晚成鸟。为了满足雏鸟的发育需求,亲鸟要频繁喂食,还要设法使雏鸟的体温维持在一定的水平上(Johnson & Best, 1982)。这需要双亲投入大量的时间和能量(Clutton-Brock, 1991)。正是由于这种需要,鸟类单配制比较普遍(Mock & Fujioka,

1990)。投资大小会受到雏鸟需求变化的影响,而这种需求随成长阶段(Johnson & Best, 1982; Clutton-Brock, 1991)和环境因子(日照、温度等)改变(Bedard & Meunier, 1983; Zhang & Deng, 1992, 1995)。双亲的投资方式也有可能不同(Johnson & Best, 1982)。本研究以高寒草甸地区黄

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嘴朱顶雀为研究对象,提供其双亲投资的方式和相 对大小的基础数据。

1 研究方法

黄嘴朱顶雀(Acanthis flavirostris)是青海海北高寒草甸地区的常见种,筑巢于灌木顶上。双亲共同以灌浆的种子喂养雏鸟,雏期为11 d左右。一年繁殖1次,窝卵数3~6枚(Zhang,1982)。

研究地点在中国科学院海北高寒草甸生态系统定位站。其地理环境及地貌已有描述(Yang, 1982)。数据收集于1999~2000年繁殖季节(6~8月)。我们从6月1日开始,在灌木丛中查找鸟窝,发现后用布条等物品在离巢4~5 m 处标记,每天定时观察直到幼鸟离巢。

观察使用了闭路电视系统,包括放在鸟巢附近 5~10 cm处的摄像头和 35~40 m 外的监视器。观察在 7:00~19:00 进行,天气恶劣(下雨、刮大风等)除外;记录亲鸟进、出巢时间,递食(从带食进巢到喂雏后离巢)次数和每次喂雏个数。每巢连续观察 11 d。最终获得 14 窝的数据。

为了检验日间不同时间段雌、雄亲鸟递食率的 差异,数据分析时把每天观察时间划分为 4 时段, 每段 3 h。

2 结 果

因双亲总递食率没有年间变化(Kruskl-Wallis H=0.182, df=2, P>0.05),3年数据合并处理。雌性递食率平均为1.14次/h,雄性为1.13次/h,二者没有差异(t=0.983, P>0.05)。双亲每次饲喂全窝雏鸟的概率约为80%;雏鸟乞食不

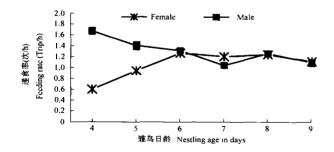


图 1 随雏鸟日龄增加,雌雄亲鸟递食率的变化 Fig.1 Changes in parent feeding rates with nestling age in twites at haibei alpine meadow

明显。

亲鸟的递食率随雏鸟日龄变化(雌: $F_{5,29}$ = 87.93, P < 0.01; 雄: $F_{5,29}$ = 60.03, P < 0.01); 6日龄以前,雌鸟递食率增加(r = 0.415, P < 0.01), 雄鸟减少(r = -0.647, P < 0.01); 二者递食率有一个趋同过程; 6日龄后保持在同一水平上(图 1); 总递食率不随雏鸟日龄变化(r = 0.06, P > 0.05)。

总递食率在日间不同时段有显著差异($F_{3.47}$ = 2.94, P < 0.05), $10: 00 \sim 13: 00$ 有一峰值。早晨、中午和下午雄鸟的递食率高于雌鸟,而傍晚低于雌鸟(图 2)。雌、雄鸟共同承担喂雏任务;此外,雌鸟还承担为雏鸟遮阳、清除粪便等事务,而雄鸟在雌鸟孵卵时为之提供部分食物(情饲)。

3 讨论

灰猫嘲鸫(Dumetella carolinensis)递食频率增长出现在雏期的早期(Johnson & Best, 1982),而黄喉虫森莺(Vermivora ruficapilla)的总递食率并不随日龄的增加而增加(Kanpton, 1984)。黄嘴朱顶雀与后者一致。

雌、雄亲鸟日间递食率的差异,很可能与育雏方式的性别差异有关: 雌鸟有为雏鸟保温和遮阳的双重任务,早晨温度较低,而在灌木顶上的巢在午间承受的太阳辐射过多 (Yang, 1982),需要雌鸟留在巢内照顾;于是,这时雏鸟的食物需求要由雄鸟来满足。其实,6日龄前雌鸟总递食率较雄鸟低而且逐步趋同的现象也与这种分工有关。这种分工合作符合一夫一妻制及雄性帮助假说 (males help hypothesis)的预测 (Wittenberger, 1982)。

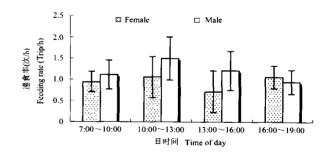


图 2 不同日时间段亲鸟递食率的变化 Fig.2 Changes in feeding rates of twite parents in daytime

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